

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1893.

3 CENTS.

(AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CENTS.)

All We Ask

Is that you compare the Suits that we offer at

\$11.98

With Suits sold at \$14, \$15 and even \$18 by other houses in Indianapolis.

THIN WEAR
IN PROFUSION.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Chicago & St. Louis.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE

ONLY
\$5 Round Trip
TO

CHICAGO.

ON ACCOUNT OF

INDIANA DAY.

This company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago for \$5 for the round trip, good going on all trains of June 14, good to return on all trains until June 22, inclusive.

All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street.

5 TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO

To Chicago, No. 1, No. 17, No. 3, No. 7, No. 5

Lv. Ind. 11:55am, 1:55pm, 3:55pm, 5:55pm, 7:55pm

Ar. Chicago, 1:55pm, 3:55pm, 5:55pm, 7:55pm, 9:55pm

RETURNING.

No. 18, No. 8, No. 10, No. 12, No. 4

Lv. Chicago, 8:55am, 10:55am, 12:55pm, 2:55pm, 4:55pm

Ar. Ind. 12:55pm, 2:55pm, 4:55pm, 6:55pm, 8:55pm

Additional trains: No. 9 leaves Indianapolis at 7:10 a. m., for Lafayette.

DINING CARS ON NOS. 1, 7, 8 and 18.

LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS ON NOS. 1 & 19

LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS ON NOS. 7 and 4.

All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and smoking-chairs.

For tickets, sleeping and parlor car accommodations and full information, call at Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street, 35 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

THE

CORRECT ROUTE

TO

DAYTON

AND

CINCINNATI

IS

BY WAY OF

C. H. & D. R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE

INDIANAPOLIS

"2:30 a. m., 3:45 a. m., 6:10 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 3:50 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 9:50 p. m."

Daily, except Sunday.

Only ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. REIN, General Agent.

MONON ROUTE

L. N. & C. R. R.

THE BEST

Short Line

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR

Excursion tickets are good returning until Nov. 5.

DINING AND PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

FULLAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave for Chicago at 7:00 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 11:20 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago at 7:20 a. m., 8 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 3:55 p. m.

Local sleeper leaves Chicago at 11:20 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 6 a. m.

Ticket office, 20 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

Daily, except Sunday.

LUMP & CRUSHED COKE

FOR SALE

BY

Indianapolis Gas Co

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street

\$100 May Bring Thousands

\$1,000 May Bring a Fortune

A limited amount of the stock of the GOLD HILL MINING AND MILLING COMPANY is offered at 25 cents a share for development and machinery purposes.

Application for any number of shares will be received until the limited amount is disposed of, when all advance will be made to 50 cents and later to \$1.

Remit currency by express. Make checks and drafts, postal orders payable to JOSEPH M. WULFE, Treasurer. Correspondence invited. Responsible agents wanted for the sale of first-class mining stocks. Address, JOSEPH M. WULFE, Treasurer, 29 Broadway, New York.

THE THOMAS HOTELS

Are substantial and imposing structures, built of Portland granite, brick and steel. The stairs and hallways are ornamented with marble. The rooms are furnished in polished oak. These buildings are erected in such a way as to be practically fire-proof, and are equipped with all modern conveniences suitable for a first-class modern hotel. Rooms—\$1.50 and upwards. Opposite grand entrance to World's Fair, Chicago.

JOHN S. THOMAS, Proprietor, 29 Broadway, New York.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

WAREHOUSES, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. No. 205 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET, TELEPHONE 1343.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

COLUMBIA FLOUR

Fair and warm.

GOING RAPIDLY

Men's and Youths' \$18, \$20
and \$22 Suits, at our special price of \$13.50Boys' Long Pants \$10, \$12
and \$14 Suits, at our special price of \$7.50THIN CLOTHING in Alpaca, Lustre,
Flannel, Serge, Drap d'Ete, Mohair, etc.

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

NOW ON SALE

100 CASES

SEASONABLE WASH DRESS GOODS!

SHANTONGS, BRANDENBURG CLOTHS,

CANTON CLOTHS, PRINTED DOTTED SWISS,

SCOTCH LAWN,

CHALLIES (WOOL, COTT. WARP, COTTON),

THE NEW "MANDARIN" CLOTH.

FINE GINGHAMS, TOILE DU NORD, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL—Full sample lines Linoleums, Floor Oil Cloth,

Window Shades, Hosiery, Underwear, Comforts and Knit

Woolens for all.

WILD-EYED

BALD-HEADED ASSERTION

May induce a smoker to make one trial of a

cigar, but taste and judgment enter into any

subsequent transaction.

CUBANOLA is advertised to induce the smoker to

make that first trial; after that he is secure as a regular con-

sumer. Cubanola is now selling in Indiana at the rate of

eight million cigars a year—more than any four other brands

combined.

Ask your dealer for it.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic

Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Bandages. Appliances

of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL

EYES in the State. W. M. A. & S. 35 South Illinois Street

A CONVICT'S CRUEL REVENGE.

Thief Varney Throws Vitriol in the Face of

William Elliott in the Ohio State Prison.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—This morning

at the penitentiary W. W. Varney, a Cin-

cinnati thief, threw vitriol on William

Elliott's face. Varney is a cutter in the

State tailor shop. He claimed that Elliott

had him removed by reporting falsely that

he sold a coat to a guard. Elliott is the

newspaper man who helped kill two men

and wound eight or nine others on the

street here Feb. 23, 1891.

When Elliott left his cell this morning he

went to breakfast as usual, alone, via the

chapel and the fire department, passing be-

tween them through a narrow alley. Var-

ney was lying in wait. He struck Elliott

with a nozzle of a fire hose, cutting a

gash on his head three inches long and

knocking him down. The nozzle is three

feet long and weighs twenty pounds. Var-

ney then while Elliott lay on the floor

several ounces of vitriol in his face. Elliott's screams were heard 150 yards

away, above the din of surrounding noise.

His brother Patrick Elliott also a pris-

oner, ran to the spot and dashed a pail of

water on William's burns.

The scorching coat of Elliott's right eye

is burned off, and the right eye itself is

badly injured. The right side of his face

and head are horribly burned. His face is

swollen, his eyes are closed, and he is, also,

to an extent which makes ex-

amination difficult. Two men were

required to hold Elliott while he was

being carried to the hospital, so grossly

injured. Dr. Rowles, prison physician, says

it will take two days to determine the full extent of the injury. Varney says he got

the vitriol in the photograph room, but he

must have obtained it in the bolt shop. He

is a diamond robber, and a "pal" of Pro-

testia Tiller, who escaped from the Michigan

penitentiary. Elliott's coat sleeve was

badly burned. He says he never gave Var-

ney cause for the act, being absolutely

innocent of interference with his prison

career. Varney was in the prison for

interfering with him for two years, and

doing him on all occasions. Varney is a

seven-year man. Varney is to be turned

over to the civil authorities. The penalty

is not more than twenty years or less than

one.

Unknown Man Fatally Hurt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PARIS, Ill., June 13.—A young man was

thrown from the Big Four limited train

as it was entering the city limits this after-

noon and fatally injured. He was well

dressed and about twenty-six years old.

He has been unconscious since the acci-

dent and cannot be identified. Some money,

a gold watch and a revolver were found in

his clothes. Also a note addressed to Joseph

White, Columbus, O., and an Epworth

League card of the Third Methodist

Church of Columbus, O.

Protection from Malware.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern

remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely

vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative.

It acts more promptly than calomel or

quinine.

PAYING OUT GOLD FOR SILVER

Secretary Carlisle Discusses the Opera-

tion of the Sherman Purchase Act.

He Puts the Total Coinage of Silver Since 1878

at \$419,294,835, and Says Only \$58,016,019

Was in Circulation on June 1.

Nearly Fifty Millions' Worth of Bullion

Paid for in Notes Redeemable in Gold.

Mild Financial Panics at Omaha and Detroit—

Failure of a National Bank—Defalcation

in a Savings Institution.

CARLISLE'S STOCK OF SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury Tells a Reporter

What the Sherman Law Has Done.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A reporter, in

conversation to-day with Secretary Carl-

isle, suggested to him that there was a

lack of precise information touching the

amount of silver coined up to the present

time, and also, as to the manner in which

the present operations of the treasury, un-

der the so-called Sherman act, result in the

payment of gold in the purchase of bullion.

In reply to these suggestions, Secretary

Carlisle said:

"The operations of the United States

mint commenced in 1792, and from that

time to 1878, a period of eighty-one years,

the total amount of silver dollars coined

was \$3,045,588. In 1878 the coinage was stop-

ped by act of Congress, but in 1878 it was

resumed, under the so-called Bland-Alison

act, by the terms of which the Secretary of

the Treasury was directed to pur-

chase and coin into standard

silver dollars, of 472½ grains each,

not less than \$2,000,000 worth, nor

more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion

each month, and between the date of that

act and the 14th day of July, 1890, a pe-

riod of twelve years, there was coined \$378,163,

164. In addition to this there have been

coined from trade dollars, \$3,078,472, and

from the seigniorage of bullion purchased

and coined under the act of July 14, 1890,

the sum of \$3,419,294,835, making the aggre-

gate of \$389,889,374 in full legal-tender silver money

issued by the government since 1878. Of

this amount only \$58,016,019 were in actual

circulation on the first day of the present

month, the remainder being held in the

treasury as part of the assets of the gov-

ernment, or being represented by outstand-

ing certificates. The act of July 14, 1890,

required the Secretary of the Treasury to

purchase 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver bul-

lion each month, provided that he should

continue the coinage of silver dollars at the

rate of \$2,000,000 per month until the last

day of July, 1891; and under this act there

have been coined \$378,163,164, which makes

the total coinage of silver dollars under all

acts since 1878 \$419,294,835, or more than

fifty times as much as was coined during a

previous period of eighty-one years. The

act of July 14, 1890, required the Secre-

tary to purchase the bullion and to coin it

into silver dollars, and to pay for the bul-

lion in gold or silver coin, at the discretion

of the Secretary. It being, in the language

of the act, "the established policy of the

United States to maintain the two

metals on a parity with each other

upon the present legal ratio, or such

ratio as may be provided by law." The

execution of this declared policy of

Congress, it is the duty of the Secretary

of the Treasury, when the necessity arises,

to purchase the bullion in gold or silver

coin, in order to keep the govern-

ment in a condition to redeem its obli-

gations in such coin as may be demanded,

and to prevent the possibility of either,

as compared with the other.

The records of the Treasury Department

show that during the thirteen months be-

ginning May 1, 1892, and ending May 31,

1893, the coin treasury notes, issued for

the purchase of silver bullion, under the

act of July 14, 1890, amounted to \$4,500,000,

and that during the same period the amount

of such notes paid in gold was \$47,745,173.

It thus appears that all the silver bullion pur-

chased during that period, except \$2,200,000,

was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself

is stored in the vaults of the treasury and can

be neither sold nor used for any other pur-

pose than to be coined into silver dollars.

How long the government shall thus be

compelled to purchase silver bullion and

increase the public debt by issuing coin ob-

ligations, which are not redeemable in gold

or silver coin, is a question which Congress

alone can answer. It is evident that if this

policy is continued, and the Secretary of the

Treasury shall be compelled to continue to

purchase bull